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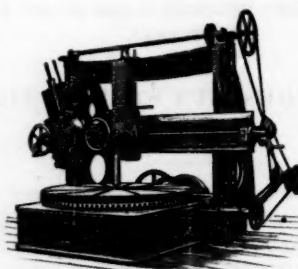
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

LAST Sunday was observed by the churches of the Reformed or Presbyterian order as the anniversary centennial of the Repeal of the Edict of Nantes. By direction of the General Assembly, the pastors of the Presbyterian churches delivered historical discourses. It is a good thing to be reminded of the significance and the meaning of the past; it is one way of escape out of the sordidness of material existence. And there is no chapter in the history of the Protestant Churches more pathetic than that which records the sufferings of the Huguenot Church in the horrible days of the French Dragonnades. Those atrocities of a dissolute and conscience-stricken King, who tried to compromise with heaven for his adulteries by cruelties to his non-Catholic subjects, had a vast influence upon the course of subsequent history. They caused the transfer from France to her rivals of some of the most valued of her industries. The manufacture of fine felts, for instance, was so completely transferred to England, that the Roman Cardinals had to send to that heretical country for their scarlet hats. And France suffered an irreplaceable loss in the banishment or destruction of an element which furnished a balance-wheel between the extreme tendencies of her thinking. Since the expulsion of the Huguenots she has been vibrating between Loretto and Voltaire, and finding no stability in either.

But the immediate act commemorated last Sunday was not in itself an invasion of religious rights, and did not necessarily lead to any persecution. The Edict of Nantes itself was a great blunder on the part of Henri IV., and still greater on the part of the Huguenot nobility and burgesses which exacted it of him. It constituted the Reformed Church a republic within the kingdom, and gave it guarantees of its liberties which could not be lasting. It thus arrayed against that church not only every ambitious statesman like Richelieu, but nearly every French patriot, as an element of national weakness. Had Richelieu lived long enough,—he died in his fifty-seventh year,—he would have rescinded the Edict in a very different fashion from that taken by Louis XIV.

COL. VILAS seems likely to become the victim of that craze for consistency which is the bane of small men. Having put himself in the wrong by his treatment of the American steamship companies, he is resolved to brazen out, rather than admit and correct the wrong. He is going to Congress with a report in which he not only will insist that he did just right in not giving the companies the money Congress voted them, but will tell Congress not to do such a thing again. That is, he is going to do all this if Mr. Cleveland is foolish enough to let him. Fortunately for the Democratic party, it is only the Secretary of the Treasury who has any immediate access to Congress. Mr. Vilas will have to report to the President, and it will be great folly for the President to permit Col. Vilas to deliver that little lecture.

THE Department of Justice seems to have been awakened up to an extraordinary degree of zeal against abuses by the disclosure concerning Mr. Garland's Pan-Electric stock. It has issued an order removing Judge Vincent of New Mexico for appointing Mr. Dorsey on the commission to select a grand jury, not on the ground that Mr. Dorsey is a bad character, but that he is interested in certain disputed land-titles in that Territory. As Judge Vincent presides over a territorial court, while the suits in question are pending in a United States court, the connection between the two facts is not patent. And it becomes less so when it is found that Mr. Dorsey does not appear in them as either plaintiff or defendant, and denies that he has any interest in them whatever.

At the same time it must be said that the selection of a confessed corruptionist and notorious defrauder of the government on such a commission was not a decent proceeding. And if the Department had given this reason for its action, it would have been applauded by the majority of Republicans.

THE Iron and Steel Association is of the opinion that it can better do without than with Mr. Manning's proposed alterations in the Tariff. It deprecates the reopening of the discussion of the Tariff question at this time, and gives no support to the plan to alter the duties from *ad valorem* to specific. We are not surprised by this decision, which corresponds to the action taken by the representatives of other great interests without exception. Mr. Manning's proposals were defeated by himself. Had he simply taken up the question of the possibility of converting the present *ad valorem* into specific rates, and communicated his suggestions to the associations concerned, he might have been able to report to Congress a well digested series of modifications in the Tariff, which would have greatly facilitated the work of enforcing our revenue laws. Instead of this, he raised all sorts of questions about the proper rates of duty, the relation of price to labor, and all the other mooted points between Protectionists and Free Traders. The hack writers of the Free Trade faction followed up this by a series of suggestions as to the best way of using the proposed change to break down the protective character of the Tariff, and the manufacturers were forced to see in the plan an opening of a fresh agitation, where agitation had hurt them more than enough already. We still believe that Mr. Manning's intentions were good, and that his plan might have been worked so as to make our Tariff more effective in every sense. But he was ill-advised in his way of submitting it to the public.

THAT our present Tariff is far from being what it ought to be, is shown once more by the complaints of our paper manufacturers. Under our protective policy the price of paper has been very greatly reduced to American consumers—partly, it is true, by foreign inventions, but also by American inventions which would not have been made if we had not been largely engaged in this industry, and by bringing the seat of the supply nearer home. But the chemical salts used in this industry were not included in the list of articles protected, with the result that their manufacture has not made any progress in America, and they are as dear now as when we laid the Tariff on paper, although every other article in use in the manufacture has fallen in price. Formerly only the coarser grades of paper were made in great quantities in this country. If a book or pamphlet bore no imprint, it was easy to ascertain whether it was printed on American paper by applying the tongue to the leaf. If it was at once wetted through, the paper was American. Since 1860 this test has lost its value, as very little American paper is now so badly sized as all of it was before that date. At the same time, the price of paper has fallen, while the quality has improved.

Just at present there is a deluge of our market with cheap English paper, which is offered at a price with which American manufacturers cannot compete. The *ad valorem* duty permits of its coming in at a rate which permits of its sale at two and a half cents a pound, while American paper is worth three cents. It might seem as if this were an unmixed advantage to us, but in the long run it is not. To foster a trade in English paper which will cripple the home supply, is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, not for paper makers alone, but for our whole people. It is to take us back to the era of dear paper, rather than forward into an era of still cheaper paper than we have been having since the war. If once our home competition were out of the way, we

would be compelled to pay a much higher price for what we consume than we now make it for ourselves.

THERE has been lately somewhat less activity in the Post Office Department, in changing the postmasters of the small offices, and it may leave room for the hope that the officials who had been working the "axe"—Mr. Stevenson, it is understood, is special executioner—has heard some response from the country to his most preposterous work. It remains true, however, that the changes which had been made were sufficient to very much impair the service. In many instances they involved no consideration of the public convenience, the single and sole concern having been to make a partisan change. The scandal of this feature of the business does not seem to have had any adequate notice, as yet, but it is fairly presumable that it will be brought to public notice very sharply in Congress, when these subjects come up. There are hundreds of instances, a great number of them in this State, where most absurd changes have been made, the post office being removed from convenient central points to by-places, up narrow roads, across streams, etc., on account of the difficulty of finding, in the villages where the offices had been located, a partisan to take the appointment. In many cases, too, the change has been incited and stimulated; in neighborhoods where the offices were satisfactory in all respects, persons who did not care to be postmasters, and would not have thought of wanting a place of the sort, have been urged to apply, in order "to turn the Republicans out." When it is considered that the post offices of the fourth class furnish to a great part of the people all the experience they have of the United States official service, the political importance of dealing honestly with them begins to be apparent.

THE exposure of Mr. David B. Hill's record as an accomplice of Mr. William M. Tweed culminates in the evidence that they went into partnership in the ownership of the *Elmira Gazette* on the eve of the election of 1870, Mr. Tweed furnishing the bulk of the capital, and being repaid by the devotion of the paper to the interests of the Tammany Ring. The transaction was conducted with a degree of secrecy which of itself was a confession of crookedness. Mr. Tweed's name was not mentioned in the articles which were drawn to constitute the new company, and his check for ten thousand dollars was deposited in a bank in another state. But the documents which record the bargain are still in existence, and have been published in fac-simile, for the enlightenment of the people who are asked to vote for Mr. Hill.

There is an urgent demand for active support from the Administration on the part of Mr. Hill's friends. They think Mr. Cleveland has not done enough in announcing that a reforming President of the United States is desirous to have a coparcener of Mr. Tweed's chosen governor of our greatest commonwealth. They want patronage and other kinds of active support. If Mr. Cleveland wants to retain the support of the ex-Republicans, he will go no farther in that direction. Nothing in his recent history has so much disgusted them as his avowal that he desires the election of Mr. Hill. One of them reminds the public that nothing better was to be expected of Mr. Cleveland, as he had always voted for the regular Democratic nominee since he had come of age. We do not remember to have seen this fact mentioned, much less emphasized, in any of the organs of the bolt during the last campaign.

THE returns from Ohio show that Judge Foraker has received a plurality of from 17,000 to 19,000 over his Democratic competitor, and that Ohio thus takes her place in the Republican line once more. As to the Legislature, it is settled that outside of Cincinnati the Republicans have elected seventeen Senators and fifty-eight Representatives, thus securing seventy-five members, or one more than a majority on joint ballot of the full Houses. The count in Cincinnati, (Hamilton county), is, at this writing incomplete, and has been the occasion of an application to the

Courts, but it is very plain that the returns are honey-combed with all sorts of fraud committed in the interest of Mr. McLean's political undertakings, anything dirtier than which have seldom, if ever, been seen in American politics. What the ultimate showing of the county will be is not certain, but even if the Clerk, who conducts the counting, should lead it to show a Democratic majority, the Legislature, as stated, is Republican. The plot which undoubtedly had been formed to carry it, fairly or foully, against Mr. Sherman, and in the interest of McLean, therefore appears to have failed, and it is to the credit of several prominent Democratic newspapers, outside of Ohio, as well as many Democratic voters within the State, that they helped defeat it. In Columbus a most bold but bungling forgery of the official returns was made, by which 300 votes were added to the number actually returned for the Democratic Legislative candidates, and this, though very mortifying and disgusting to the Democrats of that city, when it was brought to light, seems to have been repudiated by them, heartily, instead of being backed up and brought to fruition. It was a critical turn in the proceedings, for the election of two more Democrats outside of Cincinnati would have given their side control of the Legislature by simply counting in the whole delegation from Hamilton county.

SOME of the despatches from Washington represent Mr. Cleveland as taking but little interest in the Ohio election, while others depict him as quite distressed by the result. We do not give much credence to the attempts of our newsmongers to describe the emotions of a somewhat reserved and certainly phlegmatic gentleman of middle age. Mr. Cleveland is not in the habit of taking the public into his confidence as to what he thinks of current events. But if he takes no interest in the news of the danger of local disturbance in Cincinnati, it is not because he has no reason to do so. Outside of that city itself, there is no man in the United States who has so large a responsibility in the matter as Mr. Grover Cleveland. His pardon of that police officer who used his place to deprive more than a hundred voters of their right to vote for Mr. Blaine and against Mr. Cleveland, has borne fruit in the bearing of the police especially. After the fact became known to the Citizen's Committee that certain Democratic workers had been guilty of gross offences against the election laws, they secured warrants for their arrest and placed these in the hands of the police. Not one of them was arrested; some were actually enrolled as members of the force, while others had been so before the election. Yet the chief of police reported that his men were unable to find them! The movement for the release of Lieutenant Mullen had satisfied these gentlemen that it was quite safe to do any dirty service the party leaders demanded of them, even to the screening of criminals for whom the courts had issued warrants. The Governor of the State and the President of the United States united in screening Mullen from the consequence of his acts; what need had they to fear with such patrons? It is true that in this case the State law is the one which has been violated; but the Supreme Court of the State has been packed with Democratic partisans who have not shrunk from using their place for the benefit of their party, and in the last resort the Democratic politicians may seek immunity under their *agis*.

THE *Free Press* of Burlington brings an accusation against Vermont of meanness in the matter of her appropriations for her schools and colleges, but especially the latter. We are glad to find our contemporary zealous for the adequate support of these institutions, but we think Vermont has something that might be urged in her defence. She is a very small State, and probably would unite with New Hampshire for the support of a common state government, were it not for the political importance she acquires in the country by her equal representation in the national Senate. To meet the expenses of a separate government she has to levy her taxes under the most inquisitorial law ever passed by any American community. Iron-clad oaths are employed to extract from her

people the amplest statement of their taxable property. That she is stingy in the spending of money thus exacted is not to be wondered. The difficulty of raising a revenue by direct taxation operates in nearly every state of the Union to minimize the amount of service rendered by the states to their people. Even New York, with her vast wealth and population, has to watch the out-going of every penny, in order to avoid heavier taxes than her people will bear. Is it wonderful that commonwealths like Vermont are disposed to cut the expenses down to the lowest figure consistent with a decent measure of state government? In such states the neglect of great public interests for the sake of economy must increase until the business of raising the revenue for the important purposes left to the states is no longer regarded as a matter merely of state concern.

AN important conference has just been held in Boston between the representatives of the principal New England colleges and the principals of the most prominent intermediate schools, with the object of making uniform the standard of requirements for admission to college. The theory has been that the Harvard standard for admission was adopted by all the colleges, but this understanding does not seem to have worked in practice. Some of the lesser colleges admitted students who had not reached that standard, and they justified their action by the plea that in the disorganized state of intermediate education it was not possible to secure students who were sufficiently advanced. To meet this difficulty the meeting was called, and it organized an association of both the schools and the colleges throughout New England.

The need of such an association in the Middle States is even greater than in New England. Here there is no college that holds the commanding position occupied by Harvard in New England. The primacy is "in commission," being divided between Columbia, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania. There has been no attempt at an understanding even among the colleges as to a common standard of admission, and such agreement is the result partly of tradition and partly of competition. And the competition has worked very badly, for it has tended to keep down the standard. No college can afford to ask more than is asked by all, for if it does it will lose students. Thus the University, by asking a small amount of French or German for admission to the Freshman class, drove some students away from its doors, and they went to rival colleges. It is not merely that the students themselves or their parents wish to get admission to college on the lowest terms. There is a very considerable number of our schools whose masters resent the addition of anything to what is already required, and who will send their boys to the college that asks the least of them. As our intermediate schools are purely commercial enterprises, whose expenses are increased by any addition to the requirements, it is not surprising that they resist any attempt to raise the standard.

We need schools, either endowed or public, whose masters will be free to follow another and a more dignified course in this matter. And we need an association of the colleges of the Middle States, from New York to Pittsburg, and from Rochester to Baltimore, which shall act as one body in determining the amount of the requirements and in enforcing the requirement. To prevent any unfairness or laxity, the examinations should be conducted by representatives of the association, and its certificates should entitle their holders and them alone to enter any college in the Middle States as Freshmen.

WE do not know how Mr. Heber Clarke relishes the treatment he received from the Free Traders in the Church Convention, after the reading of his paper on "The Ethics of Protection." To be told that you have been "bearing false witness against your neighbor," or,—in plain English,—lying, and to be put down in attempting to meet the charge, is not a pleasant experience, even though you know that your facts are right, and your antagonist only prejudiced and ignorant. A man may be a very good Right

Reverend Bishop of Kentucky, and yet know no more of the economic history and condition of Ireland and of India than he knows of the rear side of the moon. This seems to be the condition of Dr. Dudley, to whose enlightenment we hope to give some space next week. But Mr. Clarke may feel satisfied that his paper and the attacks on it have rendered good service to a good cause. Had it been treated to compliments or decent criticism that would have been the end of the matter. But now everyone wants to know what it was that so roused the wrath of the Free Trade faction in the congress, and the irrefutable facts of Irish and Indian-history, which seal England's infamy as a Free Trade country, will have a wide audience.

THE very serious accident on the New York branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, by which nine persons lost their lives and others were badly hurt, was no doubt due immediately to the want of due care on the part of a signal operator. But some of the blame belongs to the failure to run the trains on schedule time, which characterizes this and other roads. The express train, which ran into the emigrant train, was behind time, and this no doubt did its share in confusing the telegrapher. It is wonderful that accidents of this kind are not more common. There are trains on the main branch of the Pennsylvania road, which are rarely known to keep their engagements with the traveling public. They are composed of so many cars that the traction force of the engines in use on the road is quite unequal to the work of taking them along at ordinary railroad speed. The writer came to Philadelphia this summer by the express train from Pittsburg, which is due at Broad and Market at 7.10 P. M. Having had the warning of past experience, we did not count very strongly on getting in on time, but we were rather astonished to find that it was no less than an hour and ten minutes behind time. The passengers around us were holding an extemporized indignation meeting to express their views at the delay. Many of them had traveled by the same train before, and on comparing notes they could find but one instance in which that train had come into the depot less than forty minutes behind time. The delay is by no means the worst feature of this kind of mismanagement. The delayed train loses the right of way; it finds others in its road, and unless the strictest rule of the road is enforced, and its delay still farther increased, it is liable to run into some freight or local train. In some European countries there is a fine imposed by the government for every train that arrives at its destination behind time. A similar law in this country would not only put an end to much annoyance on the part of the public. It would add very much to the safety of the traveling public, if not to the revenues of the state.

THE most ingenious bit of defence urged in behalf of the purchase of the South Pennsylvania Railroad is that it is not a competing road with the Pennsylvania. That in connection with the Reading and Bound Brook system it would constitute a new trunk line connecting New York and Philadelphia with Pittsburg and the West, is a fact known to every school-boy who has mastered the elements of our national geography. But the engineers who gave evidence on this point before the State's examiner testified that it neither was nor could be a competing line. The grades were too great and undulating to permit of competition in through freight, and for the local freight which would fall to it there could be no competition from any other road, or only from the Baltimore and Ohio. All that is needed to complete the case is a good and reasonable explanation of the readiness of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay out millions of money in putting a stop to the construction of a road which is not and cannot be a competitor with itself for any business.

WHILE there is an abundance of all the agricultural products except wheat available for export,—and even of that a considerable surplus,—the figures of the quantities actually going out are almost amazing in their smallness. Thus, the export of wheat for

the month of September, was 3½ millions of bushels, while for September, 1884, it was 9½ millions. For the last three months (July, August, September,) it was 10½ millions of bushels, as against 28½ millions a year ago. Taking the whole bulk of breadstuffs, the showing is not quite so bad, but it is still very unsatisfactory. The total breadstuffs export for the three months was 25½ millions of dollars' value, as against 42½ millions last year, and 45½ millions in 1883.

THERE is just one thing needed in administration of the Edmunds law in Utah to convince the people that it is not the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, but the practice of sexual relations forbidden by the laws of the land that the country is trying to put down. That one thing is the prosecution of half a dozen Gentiles whose conduct has brought them within the reach of the law. That there are such people in the Territory, and that the law as administered does not reach them, seems to be beyond dispute. The fact is used by the Mormon leaders to keep their people from acquiescing in the law, and furnishes them with a handle for declaring that it is a measure of persecution directed against the Saints. The law proscribes certain practices, but says nothing about the religious convictions of those who indulge in them. It is aimed as distinctly at Gentile offenders as at Saints. And surely the authorities are aware how much harm may be done by directing its penalties against the latter alone?

THE need of a national law to control marriages and divorces finds a fresh illustration in the evasion of the new Pennsylvania marriage law by persons who cross over to New Jersey to be married, in order to avoid the requirement of a license. There is nothing in the new law that is not reasonable in the highest degree, and that should not be welcomed as a safeguard of their own interests by all who intend matrimony. Yet it is found that men and women are ready to avail themselves of every kind of looseness in the legislation of neighboring states rather than comply with the just prescriptions of the law in their own. Nothing will put a stop to this but the rise of a public opinion that those who run off to New Jersey to find a squire or parson who will marry them without a license, have something to conceal which the public have a right to know. Or will New Jersey herself put a stop to it by enacting as her own the essential features of our law? At present she has no license law, and merely requires registration after marriage.

IN the politics of Philadelphia, the effort of the Republican organization to carry its candidate for Sheriff through to an election is the most notable feature. We pointed out, some weeks ago, (September 19), the folly of Mr. Rowan's nomination, and while a most energetic effort has been made in his behalf by local leaders, the risk of his defeat remains. The Committee of One Hundred, arousing after nearly two years of inactivity, have resolved against him, and while this means less than such a declaration would have done in 1882 or 1883, it is significant of a feeling which, as previous experience has shown, makes or defeats local candidates in a very surprising manner. It seems a pity, however, that the Republicans who now find themselves obliged to declare against Mr. Rowan could not have helped to influence the selection of an unobjectionable candidate. If we are to have Mr. Samuel Josephs for United States Marshal, or some one of that sort, it will be handing over a good deal of power and influence to the Democratic minority in Philadelphia, to present them the Sheriff's office also.

THE approach of the election in England absorbs the public attention to an unusual degree. There is not the usual plain sailing in more than half the constituencies, that existed before the Reform Bill broke all the ancient landmarks of British politics. England feels that she is taking a draw in a great lottery, and whether she will draw a prize or worse than a blank in her new Parliament must remain doubtful until the returns are in. The electoral districts are all new; the constituencies have been en-

larged by millions of new voters; the old party lines have been broken up by the opening of new questions; and no one can say what the average Englishman really wants.

The only clear gain thus far is for Ireland. Not only will she come into Parliament more united than ever, but she will face an opposition to her demands which has been already honeycombed by concessions. The last to make an approach to her wishes is that eminently sober Liberal, Mr. Hugh Childers, who has a plan to divide the governmental functions into two bunches and hand over one of these to her. As he proposes to leave the police to purely Irish control, his plan has been heard with dismay by the party which thinks Ireland can be held in leading strings by England. They say, and with truth, that the royal constabulary is the last stronghold of English power. Make that national, and an alien administration of justice by an alien executive and a caste magistracy will be impossible. Mr. Childers, in their view, makes the mistake of those who wish to apply to Irish and to Indian questions those maxims of free self-government which belong to England; and of which she and her colonies are to have an exclusive monopoly.

MR. PARNELL's attendance at the opening of a Roman Catholic church, whose priest is his intimate friend, gave the Orange press an opportunity to announce that he had joined or was going to join the Catholic Church. He has given the statement a very prompt contradiction. He is not a Catholic, nor is he going to become one. Neither is he a Presbyterian, as *The Tribune* told its readers recently. Once the Irish Presbyterians were the foremost in the advocacy of the rights of their country. Under the influence of Dr. Cooke they relapsed into "West Britons," and a mild Liberalism is the most advanced stage of opinion known among them now. Mr. Parnell belongs to the Disestablished Episcopal Church of Ireland,—the Church of the Orange Order, but also the Church of Henry Grattan, of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, of Wolfe Tone, of Robert Emmett, of Thomas Davis, and of Smith O'Brien. It is this Church of the Garrison that has given the Irish people some of their most trusted and trustworthy leaders since the Presbyterians abdicated their nationality.

As we suggested at the time, the report of Mr. Parnell's speech at Wicklow sent us by the staff of the *Irish Times* was a lie. Mr. Parnell made no promise that Home Rule would convert the Irish people into a loyal and obedient population like that of the British colonies. He distinctly declined to commit himself as to whether Ireland would permanently continue in the British Empire on any terms. He insisted that all that must be left to the future, but asked attention to the fact that separation from the Empire formed no part of the programme of the Home Rule party. And, as an *argumentum ad hominem*, he suggested to those who were anxious to make Irishmen loyalists, that Home Rule was an experiment worth their trying. The Union, he said, certainly had failed to do so. If the repeal of the Union would not do it, it could not be done. This was the amount of his concession in the matter of a loyal Ireland. It certainly is time that the Associated Press should choose some other agents in Ireland than the Scotchmen who run the *Irish Times* in the interests of British Whiggery. It is not necessary that the agents of the Association should be impartial; it is very desirable that they should be honest. And its Dublin agents are not honest.

Their dishonesty is farther shown in the exaggerated accounts they send of the condition of Ireland since the Coercion Act was allowed to lapse. Since that date not a single murder has occurred in Ireland, and all the moonlighting has been confined to a single little corner of Munster, and has been denounced by the Home Rule leaders. For the first time since the Union the actual rulers of Ireland have shown a sense of active responsibility for the maintenance of the peace, and the result has been commensurate with the effort. The island is profoundly quiet; the reports to the Castle of offences against the law show the lowest average known for

a long period. But it suits the Whigs to make out that the Tory policy of abstinence from coercion has proved a ruinous mistake. They have two things to gain, they want the votes of timid electors in Great Britain and Ulster; they want to drive the Tories into doing something which will deprive them of the support of the Irish in English and Scotch constituencies.

They make a great deal of the boycotting of people who have given political or agrarian offence. But what is boycotting? It is a refusal to have dealings with a man or woman whose conduct you think detestable. In the view of the Irish people the man who takes a farm from which a tenant has been evicted for failure to pay an excessive rent,—and the Irish rents are generally excessive,—is as vile as the loyal people in the northern United States thought a man who wished, twenty years ago, the disruption of the nation. If they refuse to sell him their goods, or to sit in the same seat with him at chapel, or to have dealings with a steamship company which carries his cattle to England, they are acting within their strict legal rights. They are the more justified in the exercise of the right as this is the only way the majority of the Irish people have to put a restraint upon acts which they think infamous in themselves and ruinous to the people. That there are laws upon the statute book which punish them for so doing, is at once disgraceful to English jurisprudence and antagonistic to the claim that a revival of the coercion laws is needed.

THE vote of last Sunday increased the Conservative strength in the French Chamber to 200. They would have gained more than this if the Republicans had not laid aside their quarrel and united in carrying disputed constituencies. They claim that their gains would have been considerably greater if the Republican mob had not terrorized Conservative voters by stone throwing and the use of revolvers. As it is the Republicans of all shades outnumber nearly two to one the Royalists and Imperialists who constitute the Conservative wing of the Chamber. France is still Republican by a great preponderance, and the chance of a second restoration is still in the dim distance. The preponderance is not so great as formerly, because the Republicans alienated a great mass of voters by their wasteful policy of aggression abroad, and by their eagerness to make money out of the nation. The host of upstarts who possess wealth because they got a chance to feather their nests, have angered the French peasant and workman. He stayed at home or voted either Red or White, to show how he disliked the Opportunists.

One fruit of the election is the change to a policy of peace in Madagascar. It seems extremely likely that the Hovas administered a severe blow to the French forces in the engagement of about a month ago. No victory over them was claimed in the official report of the battle although it was fought on the eve of the elections. The ministry now throw overboard the unhappy Admiral who got the beating, on the charge that he fought against orders from home. And they announce negotiations for the peaceful settlement of their difficulty with the Hovas. The French people have voted that they want no more wars, and their rulers are taking the hint.

THIS peaceful disposition on the part of France will not weaken the purpose of the English to reduce Burmah to the rank of a tributary State. It is true that the English have no political or diplomatic grievance against King Theebaw. His only offence is that he has refused an English company leave to cut wood on his dominions, except for a sum so great as to amount to a prohibition; and that he has granted large concessions to a French company who wish to build a railroad through Burmah. The story of a secret treaty with France turns out to have rested on no broader foundation than this. But this is enough for England. To refuse to trade with them and to offer to trade with another nation has been a capital crime in the eyes of the English for more than a century. Where the refusal is made by a power they do not like to fight, they send Cobden Club tracts and make faces. Where the power is a weak one, they set their troops on the march.

And it is telegraphed from India that troops are on the march to Mandalay.

THE failure of the Great Powers to come to any agreement about the unification of Bulgaria, appears to be complete. As might be expected, England and Russia pull the hardest in opposite directions, while Germany fails to effect a conciliation of their ideas. This leaves the powers within the Peninsula to settle their affairs in their own way. Servia seems bent on taking the aggressive in advance of the rest. Not only does she ask a slice of Macedonia; she has a grievance against Bulgaria on account of the frontier drawn by the experts specified in the Treaty of Berlin. So she has massed her troops on the Bulgarian frontier, and the Bulgarians expect an invasion. Bulgaria throws herself upon the Great Powers, and begs them to settle the affair in some way that shall save her from both Servia and Turkey.

THE habit of abusing Americans seems to have led the Havana authorities to suppose that they could ill-treat any person who had the misfortune to speak English as his vernacular. But they seem likely to discover their mistake in the case of the English consul. Their sealing up the archives of the consulate as the security for a private debts, was just a little more than John Bull will stand, and indeed it was a very serious business. Upon the freedom and efficiency of that consulate depends about all the rights enjoyed by English-speaking residents of the Island. On more than one occasion it has been the only haven of refuge for Americans charged with being conspirators against the majesty of Spain as represented by the high officials of Cuba. We have a very lively interest in its welfare.

THE READING'S AFFAIRS.

THE rise in the price of Reading Railroad shares, and the apparently large demand for them, within a few days past, have attracted general attention. The natural inquiry has been, Why should anyone be eager to pay for the stock of a corporation which cannot by any possibility earn its fixed charges?

The answer to this seems to be that such a movement, however or wherever founded, is fatuous. There is no reason for it. There can be no value in the Reading shares unless the holder of them proposes to pay the debts of the Company, and these debts, capitalized, aggregate a sum far beyond the earning capacity of the road. Excluding the New Jersey Central lease, the fixed charges are now eleven millions of dollars a year, while the net earnings are not over seven millions. No one in possession of his senses would undertake to reconcile these figures by laying hold of the Reading by the stockholders' end. It is precisely from that end that reorganization by scaling the "junior" obligations is impossible. The stockholders have no whip with which to compel concessions from bondholders,—on the contrary, the knowledge that the stock had passed into the hands of strong and able holders would naturally induce the owners of the junior securities to demand the full amount due them.

It seems impossible to presume that the rumors of the purchase of the stock in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are correct. It might be a great achievement to consolidate the entire railroad interest of this city and this State in the hands of a single corporation, but the burden of the capitalized insolvency of the Reading would be one which a prudent financier would decline to add to an already sufficient load. It would be offensive to ascribe such an idea to the Pennsylvania managers.

The real owners of Reading, the general mortgage holders, have waited ten months, hoping by the delay to give the stockholders and junior security holders the opportunity of saving so much of their property as a reasonable reconstruction would allow them; but this opportunity has not been used. On the contrary, with the depression of trade, and of freight and passenger rates, the hopes that were entertained early in the year of an improvement in Reading's earning capacity and paying power have proved illusory. The holders of the general mortgage find their situation

daily growing worse instead of better, and to save their own interests are compelled to move promptly, while they perceive, too, that the only way to keep intact the Reading's property, and to hold it together for further earning, is to reorganize by foreclosure and sale. Their movement in that direction is therefore according to the common sense of the case, and so stands at the farthest extreme from a scheme to buy up the stock and capitalize the Company's deficits.

LOCAL JUDICIAL MOVEMENTS.

THE selection of Senator Gordon for the place vacated on the Common Pleas bench, by the death of Judge Yerkes, is not one which commends itself to the legal profession generally. There is very little reason to expect that the rule which leaves a judge of whatever politics on the bench *ad vitam aut culpam*, will be respected in this case. There is reason to doubt whether the rule was ever intended to include judges who had been raised to the bench by the appointment of the governor, instead of an election from the people, and while some instances,—including that of Judge Yerkes, himself, who was appointed by Governor Hartranft, and at once elected for the full term,—may be cited to prove the affirmative of the question, it is also to be remembered, on the other hand, that there has been growing up a stricter and more exacting public opinion in the premises. The people are inclined to insist on the application of careful tests, and to refuse to recognize the rule cited as existing when objections other than partisan ones are fairly urged against an incumbent. Such objections are raised in the present case. Against the personal and political character of Mr. Gordon no one, so far as we observe, has anything to say,—nor can anything be fairly said, in our own judgment. It is true that he is an earnest Democrat, and works energetically for his party when such work is the order of the day. But he is a Democrat of the Reform sort, and has opposed in general the dickering and bargainings by which the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been repeatedly brought into abandoning their function as the constitutional opposition, and have been converted into the tools of the Republican "machine."

But these qualities, however excellent in their place, are not the prerequisites to a seat on the bench. There are three such prerequisites: personal probity, legal learning, and the judicial temper. We heartily concede that Mr. Gordon has the first; we are constrained to deny him the others. He is not eminently learned in the law, and he has not had that extensive acquaintance with legal business which is the complement of such learning. A man so busy as he has been in politics, a member of several legislatures though still young in years, could not by any possibility have acquired the erudition which as a rule is needed to make a good judge. His appointment elicited from all quarters at once the testimonials of personal respect for the man, and of regret that the Governor had passed by so many able and experienced Democratic members of the bar in order to select him. It is reasonable to hope that Mr. Gordon will yet serve the commonwealth in public life, but outside of his circle of personal friends, it is not common to find those who expect to see him become an eminent judge.

It is of vital importance that every vacancy in the Pennsylvania bench should be filled with the ablest and most erudite lawyer who can be induced to accept it. In no department of public life has Pennsylvania a greater name to sustain. The bench and bar of this commonwealth once rose preëminent in this country. Neither has declined, but both have lost their relative preëminence through the rise of other states to legal eminence. The promptness of New York in codifying her laws, and the wide adoption of her code in other states, has given to the legal profession of that state a factitious prominence, which creates a false impression as to its relative weight. We have the greater need to put forward our best men—men who shall fill not only one but all the conditions of a great judicial career. And to this view we think Senator Gordon himself would have given his cordial assent a little while ago, if not now.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

THE opening of a School of Manual Training as a part of the public school system of Philadelphia marks the beginning of a movement which cannot fail to be regarded, even in very conservative quarters, with a great deal of satisfaction. That hand training,—the development of the doing power,—should have been neglected so long is certainly unfortunate, and its recognition at last as part of the legitimate function of that education for which the public has now fairly assumed the responsibility is a sign of substantial progress. We have attached relatively too much importance to merely intellectual development, or rather to certain phases of it, there is very little doubt about that; and only good can come of broadening our systems to make them conform to the requirements of those larger and fairer views which do really gain ground, whether slowly or not, and with however many mistakes the new movements are attended.

To say that mistakes will be made and wrong conclusions hastily drawn by the friends of this new departure is to say no more than may be said of all innovations as radical as this, and it is only in the hope of assisting at a discussion which promises to be most profitable that one is moved to call attention to what seem to be certain weak points in the arguments of those whom we have principally to thank for this important addition to the educational machinery of our city.

In the first place, zeal for the new movement is attended too often by disparagement of the old. In estimating the advantages of industrial education it is easy, even for those of us who try hardest to be fair, to underrate the advantages of mental, or, if you will, of purely literary culture. In remembering the benefits which we feel sure will follow a generous and general provision for technical education, we are inclined to forget, or at least to undervalue the merits of that school system under which generations have been trained, hitherto.

The forgetting is to be regretted, and the belittling,—for unfortunately, it sometimes amounts to that,—is pernicious. Industrial education is to supplement, not to supplant the older methods. They who think, as many of our friends seem to, that the essentials of a good education are to be gained from a study of mechanical principles and some practice in applying them, rather than from the discipline for which the oldest fashioned linguistic studies stand, are quite as far from the mark as those who take the opposite view,—probably much farther. The only trouble with the old schools was not that they made much of Latin and Greek. It was that they subjected, without discrimination, all classes of minds to the same form of discipline, a mistake which, obviously, it is as easy to make with the industrial method as with the classical, and the result would probably be more disastrous in the former case than it has ever been in the latter.

The provision in the will of President John Adams for the founding of a school in which the boys of Quincy could learn Latin and Greek, as if these two words covered the whole ground of profitable culture, sounds very old-fashioned now, but Stephen Girard's idea of caring for the orphans of Philadelphia until they could be apprenticed to some useful trade, although formulated a quarter of a century later, seems even further off from the age in which we live. For the Quincy boys still study Latin and Greek in the school which the second President endowed, deriving, let us hope, a certain amount of benefit from the opportunity which is thus afforded; but the boys of Philadelphia don't learn trades any more.

No, the new education is not to be industrial in any exclusive sense; it is to be eclectic. That is, it is to offer industrial opportunities to those whose bent is in that direction, as it is to offer scientific or literary or artistic opportunities to those natures which demand those forms of education.

As a fundamental branch, some forms of manual training should have a place in all elementary schools, no doubt. But such work could have little connection with that of actual trades, and the ordering of it should be regarded as a question of educational methods, pure and simple. Such discussion, however, as has already been indulged in on the subject here in Philadelphia, indicates that the friends of the new departure are not inclined to limit their views to this educational aspect of the matter, but are really influenced much more by economical considerations. They "mean business," in the strictest sense. The individual and society alike suffer, they say, from the neglect into which the trades have fallen. The wage-earning capacity of the citizen is to be increased on the one hand, while, on the other, the industries are to be improved by the development of native skill and native ingenuity which shall supplant imported methods and foreign workmen.

Now this view of the matter is certainly the one to commend itself to hard-headed men of affairs as something very different from that presented by the study of what is good for the children from the standpoint of the teacher; and industrial education, to be

effective in this regard, must mean something besides the elementary generalities in which all young students are expected to participate.

So far we have not forced this question. It is only begging it to say that the trades cannot be taught in schools. The pettifogger who helped the older generation to evade the law, and the grasping old practitioner who bled our grandmothers every time they took cold, used precisely the same arguments to prove that their trades could not be learned except by means of the process misnamed apprenticeship, to which their own office drudges were wont to submit during the best, because most receptive, years of their lives.

If the movement for industrial education which seems now to be well under way is to have an economical significance, it must prepare itself to teach thoroughly and well to those whose talent inclines them to choose such occupations, the arts and crafts by which men live. Such beginnings as have been made among us have not only not gone far enough to do this; they have not been undertaken with this in view. We aim to teach everybody a little something about the certain processes employed in the crafts but not to teach anyone the crafts themselves.

That the most fundamental of all these elementary process,—the one indeed which constitutes the language by which all industrial energy is directed,—is accorded only a half hearted recognition is perhaps due, not so much to any disregard of its claims, as to that lack of thoroughness which unfortunately characterizes so much of our educational work.

In certain favored schools, notably in the new Manual Training School drawing is taught as it should be. Why not begin the task of extending the work of this model school to the whole system, by making this one branch as strong in all the rest as it is in this? Drawing is a part of general education and should be universally taught. No other branch of hand work is comparable to it on grounds of general usefulness. Begin with this and make it what it ought to be in all the schools. Then add such work as can be done with the fewest and simplest tools and in the materials which offer least resistance, that the creation or art idea may always be foremost, and the work as much as possible *hand-work*.

Add this, and only this, to general education as such, and reserve all special appliances for special use in schools organized with reference to the work of distinct trades, and let the student who chooses to do so have a chance to learn the mastery of any given craft, not only in what are called the learned professions, but in the arts of design as applied to manufacture. The possibility of making school work supersede the apprentice system was long ago demonstrated.

It is hard to see why that which is true in the highest branches, should not be true in the lower, and recognition of this principle would give at the outset coherence and definiteness to plans which are at present wavering and unformed in many of the minds which are most earnestly engaged with the subject.

L. W. M.

A. B. C. F. M.

ONE June Day, in the year of Grace 1810, two Doctors of Divinity set out in a chaise to ride from Andover, Mass., to Bradford in the same state. They were coming from a commencement at Andover Seminary, to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Congregationalist churches. Their spirits were deeply stirred by an offer several young men in the Seminary had made of themselves for the work of converting the pagan world to Christianity. Before they got to Bradford, they had thought out the plan of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, whose seventy-fifth anniversary was celebrated last week in Boston.

The year 1810, in which Dr. Samuel Worcester and Dr. Samuel Spring took that memorable ride, was by no means the beginning of interest in Foreign Missions in America. From the very beginning of the colonization of America, the problem of Christianizing the Indians had been occupying the attention of the Churches; and the names of John Eliot and David Brainard are but the best known of many who labored with devotion and success in that field. And from the year 1795, when the London Missionary Society was formed by the Evangelical party in the Church of England, there had been a deep and growing interest in the work done by that Society and by the Baptist Missionary Society organized in England a few years later. From 1806 American churches sent help to the Serampore Baptist Mission conducted by Carey, Marshman and Ward. Missionary societies had already been formed, and at least two periodicals had been established to awaken and sustain the interest in the subject; but the notion of sending out American missionaries does not seem to have been entertained. In 1808 five students at Williams College gave themselves by a vow to the missionary work, and thus

pressed the question on the representatives of the churches. It was some of these who carried the movement into Andover Seminary, and thus set Drs. Spring and Worcester to their planning that 26th of June.

The obstacles in the way seemed all but insurmountable. The Massachusetts churches were already distracted by the Unitarian controversy, which within ten years was to sunder them into two bodies. Dr. Worcester had already been driven from his first pastorate at Fitchburg, because he was Calvinist and his parish was not. The wealthier churches were mostly of Unitarian complexion, and were not to be counted on for the support of any plan that originated on "Brimstone Hill," as they called Andover. The liberality of the American churches had been but little developed; the idea of working for any purpose by national organization was novel, and imported from England, where the Evangelicals were entering upon that era of great organizations which was to do so much to modify the methods of social action in both countries. In Massachusetts it was sure to be met by the objection that such organizations would acquire too great power, and thus become inimical to the independence of the churches.

It was with hesitation that the Massachusetts Association agreed to take this critical step, and to undertake the support of four young men in the foreign field, through an agency which should enlist the support, not only of its own churches, but that of the Orthodox Congregationalists and Presbyterians throughout the country. This was the scope of the A. B. C. F. M. in its first inception, and even with this backing it was found expedient to allow but four men to sign the memorial to the Association. If all who were willing to go had signed, the conservative brethren in the Association would have been frightened!

The body which meets in Boston this year to look back upon seventy-five years of work and plan greater things for the future, does not represent all that came of the organization at Bradford in 1810. The missions of the American Presbyterians are the direct descendants of it. All the mission work of that Church was done through the American Board until 1831, when the Western Missionary Society was founded at Pittsburgh by the stricter wing of the Old School party, and it was not until after the division of 1837 that the Old School Church set up its own Board of Missions. The New School continued its connection with the American Board until the reunion of 1870, when the missionaries made their election with which body they would continue their connection. Again, the conversion of two of the first missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. to Baptist views, almost immediately after their arrival in India, forced the question upon the Baptist churches, and led, in 1814, to the formation of the Baptist Missionary Conference. Nor does the influence of the Bradford decision stop here. All the other American churches of Evangelical faith felt it sooner or later, and as Phillips Brooks said at Boston in behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions, the formation of the American Board was the awakening of the American churches out of their self-contained and self-satisfied existence into a fuller life and a larger service.

But it is not alone the missionary work which has been thus indebted to the example set at Bradford. We are so much accustomed to voluntary organizations for the achievement of moral reforms and other results, that we have come to think them a part of the law of nature. In 1810 there was not an organization of this sort in the whole country; the only approach to it was found in the national organizations by which the government of some American churches was supervised. But the notion of a purely voluntary organization, national in extent, and aiming at a single definite end, was a complete novelty in this country, and had not long been tried in England. To the American Board's example we are indebted for all our national societies for the suppression of slavery, intemperance, and the like, and for the protection of the freedman and the Indian; and even our organizations for the promotion of philology, and of social and economic science, and the many branches of investigation which have been promoted by national conferences. The gate opened at Bradford in 1810 has seen a mighty and motley host enter by it in the last seventy-five years.

Not that the gain has been unmixed. Like every other improvement, the method of national organization has been tempting men to trust in machinery for results to which machinery is altogether unequal. We believe that the decay of the Evangelical party in England has been in good part due to the very instrument which made it powerful in the early part of the century; it has pinned its faith too much to the influence of crowded meetings and eloquent speeches; it has come to measure truth by the test of acceptability on Exeter Hall platform; and it has thus alienated from itself the soberer minds who are not swayed by heated crowds and platform eloquence. It fell before the Oxford movement, whose motto was; "In patience and quietness shall be your strength!" And, as Dr. Pusey warned his friends some

years ago, if the noisy tendencies become as powerful in the High Church party as they threaten to be, there will be a similar inward decay under the forms of increase of public power.

As long ago as 1824, Edward Irving, in his sermon before the London Missionary Society, expressed his doubts of the Society method of conducting missions. He pleaded for "missionaries of the apostolic school," who should cut loose from any such basis of operations, and cast themselves upon the Providence of God for their maintenance. He took the instructions to the Twelve Apostles as the character of missionary operations for all time, and he held that even on grounds of higher prudence there was a larger hope of results from this boldness, than from the cautiousness which controls the modern missionary operations. He shared his friend Carlyle's distrust of machinery as a means of achieving spiritual results. His plan differed from the self-supporting missions of the Basel Institute, from Mr. Hudson's "Inland China Mission," and from Bishop Taylor's new mission on the coast of Africa, in that he would entirely divest the work of the industrial features for self-support which is the common characteristic of all those missions. He would have the missionary act upon the principle that those who labor in the Gospel are to live by the Gospel, but he would have them depend on the support given them by those to whom they ministered. This was very much the method pursued by those of the early Friends who were moved to carry the message of "walking in the Light" to Turks and Pagans in the seventeenth century. Since Edward Irving's day it has been tried only once, so far as we know. In 1863 Rev. W. Ferguson, the chaplain of a Scotch regiment in India, resigned his office and betook himself to the Chamba country, as a missionary to a people whose language he had yet to acquire. He put himself to the utmost of his power on a level with the people, eating their food, wearing their dress, and coming into the closest relations with their modes of thought and their habits. With materials given by the Rajah of the district, he built himself a house; with the company of a native musician he traveled from village to village to instruct the people in the way that had the most likeness to the instructions of their native religious teachers. In its opening years his mission was eminently successful; but it has been some time since we have seen any notice of it.

In Dr. Stors's eloquent address to the American Board this year, he insisted that no change that had taken place in the faith of the Churches in seventy-five years had quenched the missionary spirit, or had altered essentially the message borne to heathen lands. It may be so thus far; but we think a change is passing over the views of the orthodox churches which will make a new intellectual basis for the missionary work an imperative need in the near future. The founders of the Board held, without any kind of doubt, that the saving grace of God is confined within the limits covered by the outward preaching of the Gospel, and that those who died without hearing that message must perish everlastingly. But of late years a different estimate of God's dealings with men has begun to prevail, and one which is at once more Scriptural and more in conformity with the teachings of the Reformers. The science of comparative religion has shown that while Christianity differs generically from all other religions, yet that it will not do to speak of the rest as mere falsehood in contrast to its truth. Paul's sermon on Mars Hill represents an attitude toward heathenism more just and generous than missionary teaching in modern times; and Frederick Maurice's "Religions of the World" (1847), presents a more detailed view of the same question from the Pauline stand-point. In his view, the missionary is to strengthen the stranger to Christianity in those convictions of truth which give his imperfect faith its vitality, and to lead him on to the Christian gospel by this positive method, rather than by assailing his beliefs as false. An essential point of faith for a convert must be the belief that God spake also to his fathers, as well as to him. Without that conviction he cannot but regard God as a partial and unjust being, in whom belief may be advisable on grounds of prudence, rather than because He is altogether worthy of our love and adoration. The same general thesis is maintained in Dr. Trench's "Hulsean Lectures" of the year 1846, but without the breadth and incisiveness which makes Frederick Maurice's book the classic one on the subject.

But no just criticism of method or theory can detract from the splendid services rendered by the American Board in the last seventy-five years. Two of these are enough to specify. Its missionaries found the natives of the Sandwich Islands given over to a low and degrading paganism; they converted the whole people of those islands to Christianity, so that they no longer are missionary ground, but contribute to the support of missions in other lands. It is to the fact that American missionaries did them this service that they owe their escape from the all devouring maw of British imperialism. Again, the Board founded Roberts College in Constantinople, which has done more than all other causes together to awaken the peoples of the Balkan peninsula to a genuine

and progressive national life, and to make the rule of the "unspeakable Turk" intolerable and therefore impossible. At this moment America and Russia are fighting for the mastery in that peninsula, although our government has taken no interest in the question of its future. American influence is the only one that the people of those countries recognize as free from every kind of selfish motive, and our national name is more honored than that of the Powers who keep their fleets watching every turn of the scale in popular feeling. It is so because ours is missionary influence.

UNDERSONG.

SONGSTERS that the seed-time blest
Are far-flown; and every nest
Once a-tremble to some wing
Hangs and waits, a hapless thing,
For the spring.

Such song-services as rent
All the air of June with praise
Are outsung: No celebrant
Shy and stray, in woodland ways
Chants the days.

With midsummer's outbursts stilled
Yet the mellow air is filled
Full with undersongs; that shy
Piped before and slept me by,
Though so nigh.

Insect hums that from the ground
Rise, a very robe of sound:
Locusts laughing in the trees,
Resolute, the world around,
Hearts to please.

Cheer and comfort is there both
In these ceaseless, sibilant
True young strains; which steal aslant
To an ear that is not loth
To such chant.

Till I feel that, all for all,
These wee harpers, servants small,
Whose shrill hey-day comes in fall,
Are as full of healing words
As the birds.

Till I love their undersong,
Weak, unnoticed 'mid the throng
Of bird-revels; sunny peace
Do they sing, and sorrow's cease,
The day long!

RICHARD E. BURTON.

Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md.

REVIEWS.

CHRIST AND CHRISTIANITY: Studies on Christology, Creeds and Confessions, Protestantism and Romanism, Reformation Principles, Sunday Observance, Religious Freedom and Christian Union. By Philip Schaff. Pp. vi. and 310, 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DR. SCHAFF might very well have called this volume "Chips from a German-American Workshop." It is made up of his briefer productions, wrought out in time taken from his greater literary undertakings, especially his Church History. But in that view he might have made it larger, or have given us more volumes than one. Some of the most important services Dr. Schaff has rendered to his American theological world have been through his lesser and now all but forgotten publications. His very first work in America, the inaugural discourse at Mercersburg on "The Principle of Protestantism," (1845), and the supplement to it, "What is Church History?" (1846) did much to broaden the conceptions of American theologians in important directions, and to abate that unreasonable and unhistorical hostility to the Church of the pre-Reformation period, which was then usual in America. That Protestantism was not the product of a revolution but of an evolution, that it continued a tradition already existing in the Church, that Luther took his stand on what he had learned in the Church of his childhood and did not make a new church or a new theology, was strange teaching forty years ago, but now seems commonplace enough.

Where these papers touch on the same questions, they are in the same strain as Dr. Schaff's first work. But to-day he is not a

German Reformed professor in the little mountain village which he and Dr. Nevin made famous in the annals of American theology. He teaches in one of the most influential theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church, and the change marks how far the shadow has gone forward on the dial. To-day the idea of historical development is welcomed in quarters where it once found no hearing, and Mercersburg is exalted above the tops of the mountains by the acknowledgement of the truth for which she once stood almost alone.

Dr. Schaff puts in the forefront of his volume his inaugural address at Union Seminary in 1871. It is on the theology needed in this land and time. The second marks the change in the methods of Christian apologetics since Paley and his school went out of fashion, and Erskine and the Germans began to be heard. The third is an historical development of theology as an answer to the question: "What think ye of Christ?" In the second series of the essays the relations of Protestantism to Roman Catholicism are treated in the way which once was so novel in men of the Mercersburg School, but now is accepted as the wisest and safest on all hands. There are also two essays on creeds, the first on the function and historic succession of the Christian creeds, and the second an attempt to summarize the agreements of those adopted by the Reformed Churches of Great Britain and the Continent. This was drafted with reference to the organization of an international Alliance of these churches and their American sisters, which held its second session in this city in 1881. The third series of essays is of a more miscellaneous character. The first is a discussion of the treatment slavery gets in the Bible. Dr. Schaff shows that the Christian code of ethics administered a death-blow to the practice of holding human beings in bondage, and that the Apostles could very well afford to leave the institution to die a natural death, as it did in every Christian country where the national conscience was not sophisticated by theological champions of the villainy. Then follow two papers on Sunday observance. The first is in German, and was an address to a German mass-meeting held in the Cooper Institute to promote a better observance of the day by this class of our citizens. The second was an address to a National Sabbath Convention in Saratoga. In neither does Dr. Schaff take his stand simply on the Puritan ground of a perpetual and literal obligation to keep the Sabbath. Yet he defends the Anglo-American view of the institution, as distinguished from that accepted on the Continent, and pleads with his countrymen in this country to become genuinely American in this respect. Probably no service of Dr. Schaff's has been so amply recognized by American Christians generally, as his mediation between his German friends and the general public in this matter. But we cannot recognize his discussion of the question as reaching to the hard-pan of the principles involved. He is too much of the mere churchman and theologian to appreciate the true position of Sunday in the economy of Christendom. Hence he fails to do justice to both those who insist on the commandment and those who insist on liberty. Sunday will never be understood or valued as it ought, until its association in the popular mind with churches has ceased.

The book closes with two rather slight discussions of the history of religious freedom, and the agreement which underlies the disagreements of Christendom. The former subject needs a much more elaborate treatment to bring out the true course of development. Especially the American side of the history is of interest in the highest degree. No American denomination of Christians except the Baptists and the Quakers have been entirely free from the sin of persecution: and if the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians of this continent have not fallen into it, it was not because they did not accept maxims which involved it, but because they were saved by circumstances from temptation.

POEMS OF NATURE. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated from Nature by Elbridge Kingsley. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This is a handsome volume for the holiday sales. It is a large quarto, and thirteen of Mr. Whittier's poems, including some of his most characteristic work, have been placed in it. Amongst these are "A Summer Pilgrimage," "The Three Bells," "June on the Merrimac," "The Last Walk in Autumn," and the "The Old Burying-Ground." They are exquisitely printed, in large type, on only one side of the heavy-paper pages, and besides this sumptuousness Mr. Kingsley, the illustrator, gives full-page pictures to accompany the lines. Fifteen of these there are, showing scenes on land and sea, "The Gateway of the White Mountains," a view from Conway meadows, overlooking the Saco's intervals, with Mount Washington in the distance; "Night After a Storm at Sea," to illustrate "The Three Bells;" a view of Mount Chocorua, near which, for many years, was the poet's summer home; "The Decoy Beacon," "Deer Island Pines," "The Merrimac from Laurel Hill," "November," illustrating "The Last Walk in Autumn"—

and as many more. The artist has done his share of the work very well, indeed, and has added to the pleasure which possessors of the book will certainly feel, while it might be said that some of his pictures fall below the success of others. The simpler themes, such as "Deer Island Pines" and "June on the Merrimac," seem to us most successful in their treatment.

Prefixed to the volume is a portrait of Mr. Whittier, etched by S. A. Schoff, a capital piece of work, and a characteristic likeness of the now venerable poet.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

THE International News Company publishes in a neat pamphlet what purports to be the first translation from the original Hebrew into German rhyme of the book of the Ecclesiastes. Mr. Hermann Rosenthal, the translator, claims that *Koheleth*, or *Uorte des Sammlers*, as he renders it, is incorrectly ascribed to Solomon. Ben-David, (i. e., the son of David), is mentioned in the opening verse as the author of the book, and this, Mr. Rosenthal thinks, is a pseudonym. The date of the work he regards as about 300 B. C., or perhaps even later. Portions of this translation were originally published in the Sunday issue of the New York *Staats Zeitung*.

The second volume of the *Bibliotheca Samaritana*, edited by Dr. M. Heidenheim, and published by Otto Schulze, of Leipzig, contains selections from the Samaritan liturgy, with an introduction by the editor. All the Samaritan texts are published in the ordinary Hebrew character, and are thus rendered accessible to Hebrew scholars. The Samaritan liturgy, like the Hebrew, contains copious quotations from the Bible.

Lady novel readers have a pernicious habit of turning to the end of a book the first thing, thereby defeating the author's purpose, who ought to know best what cumulative and artistic effect he is aiming to produce. We condemn this custom without reserve, and yet if all American reprints of English novels were put together as Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. have put together, or rather taken apart, Lady Gladys Hamilton's "Worth the Wooing," there would be a reasonable excuse for the habit. Being impressed towards the end of the volume that "loose ends" were flapping in the breeze in reckless fashion, we too scanned the last page, and there read, "The farther career of 'Edith Lisle' and all the characters mentioned in this book will be found in a sequel called" etc.,—quite in the style of the N. Y. *Ledger* advertisements. In other words, Lady Hamilton's clever novel—a bright and intelligent picture of English "gentility"—has been cut in halves and published as two distinct books. This is one way of treating author and reader.

"A Model Wife," by G. I. Cervus, (J. B. Lippincott Co.) is a novel that may be given at least the credit of good intention. There is an evident desire to teach a good lesson through insistence on the primitive cardinal virtues. The book is clean but it is hopelessly dull and uninteresting. It gives not the slightest sign, as far as we can see in a very careful search to say something good of a writer whose aims are so evidently good from a moral standpoint, of art, or even of the superficialities of the novelist's vocation.

Edouard Pailleron's "Le Monde ou L'on S'Ennuie" is the latest addition to Mr. W. R. Jenkins' "Théâtre Contemporain." This comedy is one of the best known pieces of the modern French stage. It will from that view repay study, and it should be valuable also to French students as a perfect specimen of the Parisian conversational style.

ART NOTES.

THE *Art Age*, the monthly publication begun by Mr. A. B. Turnure, and now continued by the firm of Turnure and Gilliss Brothers, New York, has materially enlarged its scope, and in its prospectus, sent out with the number for October, offers in each issue hereafter a Forbes photogravure as a special supplement. They will be of subjects by American artists of high standing, and that for November is a coast marine, by M. F. H. De Haas. In the October issue are drawings by Bruce Crane, Napoleon Sarony, and H. Edgar Hartwell. Mr. Sarony's contribution is employed as the supplement. It is the figure of a young girl, posed standing, and printed in a warm brown. (The *Art Age*, per annum, \$2. New York: 75 Fulton street.)

One of the masterpieces of Lucca della Robia at Florence has been sacrificed to culpable carelessness. The cleaning of the magnificent church in the Via Nazionale was left to the assistant of a picture dealer. This man set his ladder against the neck of one of the Apostles; and the instant he began to ascend, the

beautifully wrought terra cotta head fell to the ground and split into fragments.

A recent London letter says: "Mr. Wilfrid Lawson's recently completed large picture of the Speaker's procession across the members' lobby contains sixty figures, for many of which ministers and members have given sittings to the artist. The late Speaker, (Sir Henry Brand, now Lord Hampton), wearing his full robes of office, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms (Captain Gosset) bearing the mace, his robes borne by Mr. Black, occupies the centre of the picture. To the right and in the background are grouped the members lining his way. We have portraits, more or less successful, of Lord Hartington, Lord Iddesleigh, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. John Bright, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. Gladstone—seen in profile—Mr. Peel, Lord John Manners, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Sir H. D. Wolff, the late Postmaster-General (Mr. Fawcett), the Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng in his canonicals, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, etc. As a representation of a number of some of the most brilliant members of the past Parliament, Mr. Lawson's picture will increase in interest in the progress of time."

One of the topics in charge by the *Art Age* is the opening of the museums on Sunday. A number of letters on the subject received from his employees by Mr. Robert Hoe are published, and make an interesting contribution. The article presenting them thus concludes: "Still, anyone who considers that those who are unmarried are largely in the majority—and not having homes to attract them on Sunday, go out for pleasure in any event—have the forcible argument, that it is almost criminal neglect not only not to provide, but to close to this unattached class places of healthful entertainment. If the museums are opened in the afternoon, morning worship is not affected, and if the money for attendance cannot be secured for the extra day, the museums could be closed on Monday instead of Sunday, as with the Louvre at Paris."

The French steamer sailing from Havre this week will probably bring over the sculptor Bartholdi. The artist has been in correspondence with the committee of Congress appointed last winter to erect a bronze statue to Lafayette, in Washington; an appropriation of \$50,000 having been made for that purpose. He has finished his model for this proposed statue and shipped it to New York, and one of the objects of his visit is to submit this model to the committee and to confer with them as to the completion of the work. Another object is to give his personal attention to the erection on the pedestal of his great statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. A mechanical engineer and expert will accompany him to superintend this delicate and difficult task. It is doubtful if the artist will be able to prolong his visit sufficiently to give personal oversight to the work. The pedestal is not yet completed, and the funds raised by *The World* will all be used before the last stone is laid.

A critic who writes anonymously in the *North American Review*, after lampooning our Chinese method of celebrating the Fourth of July, and objecting to the Washington monument because, as an obelisk, it reminds us of the symbol it originally was in the Egyptian worship, goes on to say: "Lately, a statue of the 'Puritan' was unveiled in Central Park, with the ordinary amount of eloquence and ceremony, which, from time to time, marks the conversion of that sylvan retreat into a sort of Madame Tousseaud's. This particular work seems to the writer to be well up to Mr. Ward's high mark of excellence, even to possess some very unusual merits; but the ceremony of unveiling would have thrown the whole *Mayflower* into fits. The solemn Puritan quenched, within his English, home-loving heart, that fire of local attachment which is aflame in every true Briton, and came a sad and weary pilgrim to the inhospitable shore of a howling wilderness. To free himself from the English church on one hand, and the free-thinkers of his day on the other, he turned his back on all the charm of England, and accepted, what even now can hardly be called gay, a life in Massachusetts. At last, here in the very capital of our dear bourgeois civilization, we erect a statue of this austere personage of two hundred years ago. We are not given to self-denials ourselves; we don't particularly care to make even small sacrifices for religion; we have changed all that. But one fine day we find ourselves ready with a fine work of art, appropriately swathed in its so-called veil, and then what do we do? We commit the ceremonies to an Episcopal bishop and an agnostic!—the very two characters the poor Puritan went into banishment to get rid of!"

A capital feature of the *Magazine of Art*, (London and New York: Cassell & Co.), is its department prepared each month by Mr. S. R. Koehler, under the heading "Monthly Record of American Art." The frontispiece of the November number is an ink photo, in color, of Romney's portrait of Lady Hamilton as "The Spinstress," and in connection with the subject, Mr. E. Barrington

Nash contributes a paper on "Some Portraits of Lady Hamilton," in which three other of the Romney pictures are engraved, those as "Emma," "A Baccharite," and "Nature." In an article entitled "The American Salon," Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson treats of the work of American art-students and artists in Paris, and particularly of their exhibits at the last Salon. Of these five illustrations are given: a full page, Mr. John S. Sargent's portrait group of the three Misses Vickers; "Summer on the Bosphorus," by F. A. Bridgman; "Bathers," by Alexander Harrison; "Fisher Children," by Clifford Grayson; and "The Last Voyage," by Edwin L. Weeks. In general, Mr. Stevenson praises warmly the talent and the accomplishments of the Americans, and ascribes no small part of their success to their choice of Paris as their school.

What Mr. Stevenson chiefly says on this point may be found in these passages: "It is in France, surrounded by French plain speaking and bold painting, that the Americans have learned to make their recent advance in art. Had they stayed in America, or had they come to study in England, that advance would in all probability never have been made, and at least, it would have come much later. Our own English painters brought up by English methods and living, among the social humbug and suppressions of an Anglo-Saxon country, may do good work. The most workmanlike, however, is apt to look a little mild, a little weak, a little timid in style, and a little doubtful in values when hung upon the line and exposed to the competition of a Paris Salon. But the most advanced of the new school of Americans support this trial with no eclipse of brilliancy. And their work is not only sound and bold in treatment; it displays besides traces of the working of the Teutonic sap, a sympathy with the eccentric, a more fervid sentiment, and an original feeling for nature."

Mr. Koehler's department in the *Magazine of Art* has this item: "While we are thus erecting new monuments with untiring energy, the oldest monument in the country, the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York, is going rapidly to decay. It is scaling off, and in reply to a letter asking how further disintegration can be prevented, Professor Doremus, of New York, advises that the stone be heated and then soaked with paraffine oil. Another means of preservation, according to the professor, would be to polish the obelisk, but this treatment is not advisable, as it would obliterate some of the inscriptions."

The artists of Philadelphia nearly all returned from the country earlier than usual this year to prepare for the annual exhibition which will be opened at the Academy of the Fine Arts on Thursday next. The entries for this exhibition having closed last Saturday, many of the painters have been making an Indian Summer, following the example set by Mr. Linford, Mr. Craig and Mr. Shearer, improving the pleasant days by taking short excursions to the woods and fields in the vicinity of the city. The foliage in Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties has been, this week, in the full blaze of autumnal glory, and is said to be unusually brilliant. For color study nothing can be richer or more splendid, and if the teachers of the Academy, the Women's School of Design and other schools would take their classes out to the Park once or twice a week during this season of bright and beautiful hues, the pupils would learn more of color-values than they will during the entire winter shut up in class rooms. A little broadening of experience in this direction would do the teachers themselves no harm, especially in the Academy. The work of the students there has heretofore shown that the development of the color sense is not sufficiently considered, and the importation into the Academy of some practical appreciation of the magnificence of scarlet and purple, the shining glamour of gold, the radiance of rubies and sapphires to be found abroad on the shores of the Schuylkill, would brighten up the course of study to the advantage of the students, and, as intimated, of the teachers also.

On Thursday a conference was held at the Academy between the Directors and the artists in charge of the coming exhibition, and the managers of the leading daily papers, with the view of determining the best means of interesting the public in the undertaking through the agency of the press. The gentlemen present discussed the matter in a liberal spirit and with much intelligence, and, as a result, there is good reason to hope the press will take more notice of the exhibition and lend more efficient aid to the artists and the Academy authorities than ever before.

Mr. James B. Sword passed the summer at his seaside home near Newport, and devoted most of his season's work to the large show scene which constitutes his contribution to the Academy exhibition. This picture was painted entirely out of doors and has all the crisp freshness of a sketch, while at the same time showing the careful finish of detail that characterizes the artist's most deliberate studio work. Mr. Sword has now on the easel a poetic conception entitled "A Mystery of the Sea." It represents the deep, broad ground-swell of the Atlantic pouring in on the piled-

up rocks of the "stern New England coast" on one of those rare summer days when the full power of the morning sun is met and baffled by a light but all-pervading silvery mist. Near at hand the illumination, though diffuse, is brilliant and strong, the rocks and surging waters in the foreground displaying a wealth of shining color, but a great cliff jutting out into the sea and rising to unknown heights seems to be at times almost lost in veiling vapor, while the middle distance beyond is wholly hidden save for an occasional fleeting glimpse of a ghostly sail. The perplexing suggestions of such a scene are very clearly suggested, and the strong attractiveness of the work is doubtless due in great part to the wish it inspires to define the shape and character of the towering headland, to scan the white waste of the ocean and mark what ships are there in peril, to resolve the doubts that confuse the scenery, to penetrate the mystery of the sea. The work will presently be on exhibition at Earle's Galleries.

Mr. Henry Mosler opens an exhibition of his later works in New York, this week, at the National Academy of Design. Mr. Mosler has recently returned from a long residence in Europe, where he has been eminently successful and has won high honors, especially in Paris,—honors not to be attained at home, but doubtless to be duly recognized here now that they have been conferred by foreign authority. He is the only American whose work has gained a place in the galleries of the Luxembourg, the French government having purchased his Salon picture entitled, "Le Retour," for that national collection. Mr. Mosler began his artistic career in Cincinnati, in the studio of James Beard, and has since studied at Düsseldorf, at Munich under Piloty, at Paris under Herbert, and at the Beaux Arts. Among his works best known in this country are "The Return of the Shrimpers," etched by Lallanne, "The Marriage Contract," also reproduced in black-and-white, and "The Last Sacrament," which received one of the four awards at the Prize Fund Exhibition in New York last spring.

Some of the Southern papers are showing uneasiness with regard to the alleged portraits in the allegorical fresco representing "Discord," in the frieze of the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. It will be remembered a report was circulated last Winter that Signor Brumidi, the decorator of the Capitol, had introduced in this allegory portraits of Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, and other leaders of the late rebellion, well-known figures in Washington before the war, making them stand for sundry and various characters that go to make up the artist's ideal representation of "Discord." The Southern journals above referred to have demanded, in some cases with a good deal of asperity, that these portraits should be painted out, or at least so altered as to be unrecognizable, calling for a special exercise of congressional authority, if necessary, to accomplish the work. A sensible and seemingly impartial correspondent of a North Carolina paper has recently been looking into the matter, and his judgment is that there are no likenesses discoverable in the "Discord" fresco sufficiently striking to occasion any ill-feeling. Fancied resemblances may, indeed, be found among a crowd of figures, but no more in that composition than in others. In his opinion, if Brumidi entertained any such purpose as indicated in the portrait story, he either failed to carry it out or disguised it so effectually that it need never have been discovered.

As might have been expected, the recent yacht races have given an impetus to the painting of marines, and especially of yachting subjects, which will be reflected in the New York and Boston exhibitions next spring. One Boston artist is said to have three commissions for portraits of the *Puritan* and two of the *Genesta*, and several pictures of the famous races are known to be under way. Some of these latter will probably be reproduced in black and white by one or another of the photographic processes, and will doubtless make popular prints.

SCIENCE NOTES.

SIR LYON PLAYFAIR, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in his inaugural address before that body, delivered September 9th, made a strong plea for government aid to science and scientific investigation, and especially advocated the establishment of more scientific schools by the British government. He alluded to the United States Coast and Geological Surveys, the Fish Commission, and other scientific branches of the national government in this country, complimented the results of their work, and urged the adoption of a similar practice by Great Britain. He deplored the reign of classicism in the English public schools, and asked that their course of study be amended to include more scientific instruction. In conclusion he gave some suggestive figures in comparing the amounts given by the British and Continental governments respectively to the aid of universities. Scotland, he says, has four universities with 6,500 students, receiving annually £30,000 from the government, while

Holland, with about the same population, spends £136,000 on her four universities, and France and Prussia respectively devote £500,000 and £400,000 to higher education. In scientific education particularly, he notes that Prussia has just added laboratories to the University of Strasburg at a cost of £210,000. The English and Scotch universities have made many additions to their equipment for scientific teaching and investigation within the past few years, but are still far behind their Continental competitors, and he thinks are not likely to improve their relative position without an increase of government aid.

A meteorite passed over the western portion of Pennsylvania in the afternoon of Saturday, September 26th, and near the town of Independence in Washington, county, it was observed to explode with a loud detonation. Numerous sensational reports were circulated in the daily papers regarding the event, and the disturber was tracked to earth by a mail carrier, and found to be a tremendous mass of meteoric iron, to which the aforesaid newspaper reports assigned dimensions of fifty feet and upwards. Professor S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, writes to *Science* of October 16th, to say that shortly after these reports were circulated he began to receive numerous requests for portions of the meteorite as specimens, the public evidently being under the impression that an inexhaustible mine of curiosities had been thus discovered. As he knew nothing personally of the matter he sent an assistant, Mr. J. E. Keeler, to investigate. On visiting the scene of the occurrence as described in the newspapers, Mr. Keeler found that the explosion had been observed by several persons, but it had evidently occurred at a considerable distance, as nearly a minute elapsed between the explosion and the report; and all accounts of meteorites being found in that vicinity were pure inventions.

The late explosion at Flood Rock was quite extensively observed by various scientists, and especially by the United States Coast Survey, as an opportunity of determining the speed at which the shock of an earthquake is propagated, and other scientific points of interest. The explosion of 1876, much less powerful than the recent one, was timed at several places, and these observations seemed to indicate a higher speed than had been previously assigned to seismic vibrations, and the explosion of Saturday, the 10th instant, was looked forward to as a chance to test the reliability of this result. Unfortunately there was a delay of some fourteen minutes after the appointed time before the mine was fired, and this caused the loss of reports from several observers, who concluded that the explosion had not reached them, and ceased to watch for it. Many valuable and reliable observations were recorded, however, and when their results are collated and examined, which will take some weeks, very interesting results are expected.

At its last meeting the New England Railway Club was principally occupied with a discussion of the comparative merits of English and American railways and appliances. Mr. Richards, who had recently returned from a European tour, gave his impressions of trans-Atlantic railways at some length, coming to the general conclusion that of the two systems the European exhibited more care and perfection in construction, and the American more inventive fertility, ingenuity and adaptability. He thought, however, that each was a natural outgrowth of the conditions under which it developed, and as such best suited to its particular field. On one question he favored the European method in all cases, and this was the absence of headlights. He asserted that these were of no possible utility, though a light on the back of the tender might help in yard and shifting work, and were directly dangerous because their powerful illumination tended to make indistinct the colors of the signal lights on the track ahead.

Dr. C. Keller, of Zürich, claims that spiders perform an important part in the preservation of forests by defending the trees against the depredations of aphides and insects. He has examined a great many spiders, both in their viscera and by feeding them in captivity, and has found them to be voracious destroyers of these pests; and he believes that the spiders in a particular forest do more effective work of this kind than all the insect-eating birds that inhabit it. He has verified his views by observations on coniferous trees, a few broad-leaved trees, and apple-trees. An important feature of the spiders' operations is that they prefer dark spots, and therefore work most in the places which vermin most infest, but which are likely to be passed by other destroying agents.

The "Bulletin" of the French Geographical Society gives some curious details about the system of numeration of the Indians of Guiana. It is based upon the five fingers of the hand. The Indians have names for only four numbers, corresponding with the four fingers; then, when they come to five, they say, not five fingers, but "a hand." Six is "a hand and first finger;"

seven, a hand and second finger; ten, "two hands;" fifteen, "three hands;" twenty, not "four hands," but "a man." From this they proceed by the system of twenties. Forty is "two men;" forty-six, "two men, a hand, and second finger."

The rapidity with which stalactites are formed under favorable conditions is well shown in St. John's Gate, Quebec. This old gate in the walls of the city was rebuilt in 1867 of a greyish limestone, and the constant dripping of water from the crevices has made deposits of rather dirty limey matter. In many cases regular stalactites have been formed, some reaching a length of a foot and a half, and being at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter at the base.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE OPEN WINDOWS IN RAILROAD TRAINS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

AN article in a recent number, (Oct. 10), headed "The Country in Autumn," suggested a topic of great interest to the constant traveler—notably to persons residing in the country, whose business requires the use of the railway car twice daily.

What makes a country residence almost unendurable in the cool of Spring and the cool and colder weather of Autumn and Winter, to this class of persons, is the pernicious habit of many persons immediately upon entering a car, and reaching a seat, to raise the window nearest him, while at the same time train men open the doors at both ends of the car, often leaving them remain open for minutes, and sending the cold draughts through the cars, measured only in its unpleasant effects by the velocity of the train. The writer has frequently had to endure this injurious exposure, almost from one station to another, when the same performance would be repeated, so that between the airy passenger and the derelict train-man he has been exposed to these successive, sometimes continuous draughts for distances of thirty to forty miles. There would seem to be a remedy for this, and until it is found but a limited number will avail themselves of the "brilliant vitality of autumn" air in the country.

Some one of influence should start the agitation of this question—the average traveler may possibly be reformed, the train service certainly can be and should be improved. Public opinion brought to bear on officials of railways would undoubtedly be efficacious in at least mitigating the evil; and until railway travel is robbed of these unpleasant features the wise country boarder will limit his sojourn to three months,—June, July and August.

COUNTRY BOARDER.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE great success in England of "Called Back" and the other shilling novels, has been confidentially assumed to be a blow at the three-volume circulating-library style of publication, yet the last book by the author of "Called Back,"—"A Family Affair,"—has appeared in the traditional three-volume style, and the author of "The House on the Marsh" promptly followed the success of that book by a return to the old conventional method. The fact still remains that in England the old circulating library system is the one above all others that puts money in the purse.

T. P. O'Connor, M. P., is about to publish a book called "The Parnell Movement, with Sketches of all the Irish Parties since 1843."—G. Manville Fenn is writing a serial called "The Affair Next Door" for *Cassell's Family Journal*.—"The Life and Speeches of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P.," is announced by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.—"Success in Life" is the title of a small volume by Archdeacon Farrar, which Cupples, Upham & Co. are soon to issue.

A number of Mr. George Meredith's friends have determined to present the novelist with a portrait of himself, as a souvenir of their personal regard and their warm admiration for his genius. Subscriptions are now being collected for the purpose, but no artist has as yet been asked to undertake the commission.

Dr. Schliemann's book on Tiryns will be brought out in this country about Nov. 1st, simultaneously with its production in London.—Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, London, have about ready a new work by F. A. Leyland entitled, "The Brontë Family," which gives particular prominence to Patrick Branwell Brontë, the brother of the talented sisters. (This was alluded to quite fully in a recent London letter to THE AMERICAN.)

The library of the late Richard Grant White is to be sold on November 16-20, by Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York. The catalogue, an octavo of 201 pages and 2077 lots, contains a very large and curious collection of Erotica and Facetiae in many languages, and of many ages. Probably it is the largest number of such works ever offered at one sale. There are also valuable grammars, dictionaries and other philological works. Under the name "Shakespeare" there are 125 lots, but the Shakespeariana and works of the early dramatists and writers scattered through the catalogue make this part of the collection very valuable. Quite a number of works on music, also several volumes to which illustrations have been added, combine to make an interesting sale. After the books have been disposed of, the prints and musical instruments are to be sold.

The cover of Mrs. Burton Harrison's book of "Bric-a-Brac Stories," which was designed by Mr. Walter Crane, is something of a novelty in

American book-making. To obtain the rich Oriental coloring which Mr. Crane's copy called for, it was necessary to run the case of each book through the stamping press twenty-four times, which gives an idea of the expenses and difficulty of the operation. The publishers say that Mrs. Harrison's book is the first work by an American author that Mr. Crane has ever illustrated.

The fac-simile of the original MS. of "Alice in Wonderland" is not the only book of Lewis Carroll's that we are to have this Christmas; a new volume is also promised by him called "A Tangled Tale."—The more interesting of George Sands's letters, recently published in France, have been translated and will be brought out shortly in London.—The English Dialect Society will publish soon Mr. E. T. Elworthy's "Glossary of the Somerset Dialect," for which the author has been collecting material for twenty years.—Scribner and Welford have issued "A Select List of Standard Miscellaneous Works on Music," excellently arranged, and covering a wide field. The collection of rare and curious books on musical subjects offers many titles of interest.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has presented the workmen at the Keystone Bridge Works, Pittsburg, of which establishment he is the principal stockholder, with a house and lot worth \$25,000 or \$30,000, to be used as a public library and meeting-place for the men, and a cash donation of \$1,000 toward buying books for the library. The gift was a complete surprise to the employees.

Of the new edition of Stockton's "Rudder Grange," illustrated by Frost, over 5000 copies have already been ordered, though the book is not yet out.—Rev. E. P. Stiles, author of "Beulah Land," and other well-known hymns, is the candidate of the Prohibitionists of Cape May county, N. J., for State Senator.—The title of Mrs. Julia Dorr's new book has been changed from "Four O'Clocks" to "Afternoon Songs," it having been found that another volume with the title "Four O'Clocks" was published some years ago.

The patient and painstaking work known as Bigmore and Wyman's "Bibliography of Printing," is nearly completed in London. The alphabet will be completed to the end of Z, but the Appendix, and a very long article on "Societies," will not appear just at present. The first two volumes are each of about 450 pages, the third will only run to about 100. The compilation has extended over eleven years, and the expenses of getting out the books are said to have amounted to about £3000. Mr. Bigmore is an employé of Mr. B. F. Stevens, the bookseller of Trafalgar Square. His share of the enterprise has been confined almost entirely to supplying the titles, a task for which he was peculiarly well qualified, owing to his share in getting together the fine library of books on printing for Colonel Hoe, of New York.

News comes from Monterey, Cal., that Henry W. Shaw, better known as "Josh Billings," died at that place on the morning of the 14th inst., of apoplexy. He had been on a lecturing tour in the West for the past six months. Mr. Shaw was born at Lanesborough, Mass., 1818; resided for twenty-five years in various parts of the Western States, where he was successively steamboat man, farmer, land surveyor and auctioneer; and then returning to the east, settled in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was considerably over 40 years of age before he made his first move as an author and lecturer. He was a genuine humorist, and possibly was more uniformly and generally popular than any of his contemporaries.

St. Nicholas is to have a new and more artistic cover.—The Teachers' Institute and the Practical Teacher have united and are to be published under the combined name,—rather a cumbersome one to our fancy,—by E. L. Kellogg & Co., of New York.—Science is hereafter to be published in New York.

Queries, the new Buffalo magazine, is enlarged with its October number to 40 pages.—When Messrs. De Vinne & Co. start their new Century press, they will put in a fast running web machine, upon which the advertising pages will be printed much more expeditiously than it is possible to print them on the cylinder presses.

The literary remains of Charles Stuart Calverly, one of the truest of modern English humorists, will be published at once in London.—Under the title of "England's Supremacy," Mr. Jeans, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, is going to publish a work on the sources of English prosperity and the dangers threatening it.

Mr. Thomas Hughes's "Life and Times of Peter Cooper" is to be published this fall.—The English literary journals praise highly Blanche Howard's new novel, "Aulnay Tower."—The title of Dr. Holmes's new volume, which will include the story "The New Portfolio," from the Atlantic, is "A Mortal Antipathy."—Prof. Church has nearly ready the manuscript of his hand-book on English porcelain.

Lord Tennyson's new work, it is stated, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish in December, is a volume of about 200 pages, and consists entirely of lyrical poems, about half of them being new, and half having appeared in English and American periodicals. Among the latter are the lines to Virgil, "Hands all 'Round," the "Charge of the Heavy Brigade," the epitaph upon General Gordon, the verses to Princess Beatrice, and a poem upon "Early Spring," which has appeared first in America. Among the new poems, the one which will probably attract the most interest, on account of its peculiar appropriateness at the present moment as well as because it is a venture in a new field, is a piece of some length in the style of the "Northern Farmer," written in the Irish brogue.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish a new and revised edition of the Spencer-Harrison controversy on religion.—Mr. Bernard Quaritch has nearly ready for subscribers a carefully collected bibliographical work on early printed Roman Missals.—William Black's new novel, "White Heather" will be issued this autumn.

The Inland Printer, of Chicago, a newspaper for printers, is to be permanently enlarged and improved in various ways.—Prof. Sidney Colvin's "Keats" is the forthcoming volume in the "English Men of Letters."—Miss Mary Robinson, author of "The New Arcadia," will publish before long a new volume of poetry under the title of "An Italian Garden."—Translations of Prof. Vambery's "The Coming Struggle for India" are about to appear

in France, Germany and elsewhere.—George J. Coombes announces "After-Dinner Stories from Balzac," done into English by Myndart Verelst, with an introduction by Edgar Saltus.—The notice that Mr. Du Maurier will illustrate an article on "London in the Season" for the Christmas *Harper* is hardly accurate; the article referred to will not appear until well on in the coming year.

"Southern literature," says the *Atlanta Constitution*, "has undoubtedly made rapid strides during the past two decades, but its progress has been between two narrow lines. Perhaps we have lost as much as we have gained. We have better sketch writers, more artistic novelists, more realistic poets, and more graphic historians, but in some branches of literature we have lost ground. Even in the lighter class of literary work some of the ante-bellum Southern writers accomplished more than their successors have done."

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE German Magazine *Auf der Höhe* will be merged in Paul Lindau's *Nord und Süd* at the end of the year. Its editor, Sacher-Masoch, writes: "After having lost my son in March, 1884, I have become afflicted with an ocular disease which is getting more and more serious, thus making it impossible for me to read and prepare manuscripts; and besides this, the desire for solitude and seclusion from the world is becoming stronger every day."

Lippincott's Magazine has been reduced in price to \$2.00 a year, but the proprietors state at the same time that its former standard of excellence will be more than maintained. They claim that while it will be "the cheapest first-class magazine issued in America it will be greatly improved in literary character and typographical appearance. The Magazine is to be published next year on the 1st of the month whose name it bears, instead of on the middle of the preceding month.

The *Alaskan*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the development of the material resources of the territory of Alaska, was announced to make its appearance at Sitka on October 1st. Hon. D. M. Ball, Col. R. D. Crittenden, and Gov. Swineford are among its contributors.

The frontispiece of the November *Century* will be a drawing by Mary Hallock Foote, engraved by Mr. T. Cole. The reason that there has been less of Mr. Cole's engraving in *The Century* lately is, that he is engaged in an interesting and important art enterprise for that magazine. For two years Mr. Cole has been making engravings of the old masters in some of the principal galleries of Europe. It is said that the work in this direction already done by him promises results in wood-engraving not hitherto attained in the rendering of these masterpieces. The labor problem will be discussed in *The Century* during the coming year by several writers of prominence. The first article in the series is by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. It will appear in the November number, with a full-page engraving of a picture by a young American artist, Robert Koehler, called "The Socialist." This picture will be remembered as attracting attention in the last annual exhibition of the National Academy.

The "silver symposium" in the *North American Review*, for November is composed altogether of the views of those opposing the demonetization of silver. Two of the contributors are Senator Hill, of Colorado, and Congressman Phillips, of Kansas, while the third is Mr. Alexander Delmar! As the *Review* is made up entirely of articles asked for by the editor, the wonder is that he should have called upon this preposterous pretender to financial and statistical learning.

Señor Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, contributes to the *North American Review* an official denial from the President of Mexico of the rumor that he favors the sale to the United States of the six northern provinces of our sister republic.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SALE; THEIR APPLICATION TO SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED PART. By Robert Ralston, of the Philadelphia Bar. Pp. 68. Philadelphia: Rees, Welsh & Co.

WORTH THE WOOLING. By Lady Gladys Hamilton. Pp. 166. \$0.25. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES. Part II. Store Fronts and Interior Details, Edited by F. A. Wright, Architect. \$1.00. New York: W. T. Comstock.

THE JOYOUS STORY OF TOTO. By Laura E. Richards. With Illustrations by E. H. Garrett. Pp. 226. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL. By Susan Coolidge. Pp. 283. \$1.50. Boston: Roberts Brothers. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

DRIFT.

—California's pack of canned fruits for the present year will about equal that of the last, or fall slightly below it. The pack of peaches and apricots was exceptionally large; that of tomatoes light, about half that of 1884, or from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 cans. Notwithstanding this prices have been low, but for some time past they have been advancing. The quality is reported excellent. Everything was cheap, and the packers had an unprecedentedly good opportunity, of which they did not fail to avail themselves.

—Workmen digging at Little Hulton, England, have discovered what is supposed to be a Roman road in good preservation. The road was six feet under the ground. Ancient horseshoes and coins were found by the workmen at the same time. It is supposed, says the *London Standard*, that the road led from Manchester to the north, probably to Lancaster.

—Mr. Anabrose C. Kingsland, son of an ex-mayor of New York city, has bought Sir John Everett Millais's latest work, "Little Nell and her Grandfather." The canvas is forty by fifty-three inches. Sir John had long intended to paint these pathetic characters of Dickens, and two years ago he

began the picture. Recently, while in London, Mr. Kingsland learned that it was nearly completed, and after a visit to the artist's studio bought it, and had made arrangements for bringing it to this country before the London dealers knew of its existence. One of them offered him a thousand guineas for the copyright, but was refused. The cost of the picture, including the duty of thirty per cent., was about \$15,000.

—An appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the last Congress for the purchase of a statue of General Lafayette, to be erected in Washington city. The committee charged with this duty consists of Senator Sherman, the Secretary of War, and the architect of the Capitol. Among those invited to send in designs for the inspection of the committee were M. Bartholdi, of Paris, and Larkin Meade, who is residing at Florence, Italy. These two artists have notified the committee that they have forwarded models, and an application has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury for their admission free of duty and other customs charges. Under the terms of the committee's circular, all models and designs must be presented by November 15th. When invited to compete, M. Bartholdi suggested an equestrian statue, and was told that there are now too many bronze men on bronze horses in Washington.

—"In my opinion," said James Russell Lowell, in a speech at the recent Concord celebration, "it has never happened to another town so small as Concord to produce three men who have had so wide an influence as Emerson, Hawthorne and Thoreau. These three men, and especially Emerson, did more than all other men put together to secure our intellectual independence. With Emerson we first ceased to be provincial. You would think me extravagant if I told you how highly I value the genius of Hawthorne; but I may mention one great and needful lesson which he taught us—that we could find in our Past a store-house for the best work of the imagination and the fancy. Thoreau taught another lesson almost as needful—that nature can be as inspiring here in New England as in Wordsworth's country. If we have stars enough—which I sometimes doubt—to make a whole constellation of Orion, then we have in these men of Concord those three eminent stars which make the belt of Orion."

—Paris is losing its attractiveness, not merely as a place of residence, but as the object of a visit. For residents, particularly for Americans, there is something more than the absence of a court. There is a republic which has ceased to sacrifice to the graces, and avoids all display or festivity. The 14th of July is the only day in the year which at all relieves the monotony, and the 14th of July itself has acquired a sameness, while its illuminations will bear no comparison with those of South Kensington. For foreigners not sufficiently conversant with French to enjoy theaters, there is great lack of evening amusements. The opera flourished for some years on the curiosity felt to see the new house. This has now become stale, and the performances are not equal to the building. As for equestrian and other establishments, they are at a very low ebb. Diplomatic and other fashionable gatherings are also on the decline. Society does not recognize a republic governed by barristers and professors, and reduces its receptions to a minimum, while the municipality seems bent on driving away the nobility by giving offensive revolutionary names to the streets which they inhabit. —*London Times*.

—It is generally supposed that the North Arctic Zone is extending, and proof is assumed in the increase of ice on the Eastern shores of Greenland, and in the fact that barley, which was successfully grown in Iceland from its first settlement in 870 down to the middle of the fifteenth century, is no longer cultivated there. The Icelandic Government have, however, lately attempted to grow barley in the island on a considerable scale, and the results were very favorable. Norwegian barley from Altenjord, the extreme north of the barley-growing zone, was planted and fit for cutting in eighty-days. The decline in barley cultivation in Iceland is really due to the fact that cattle breeding pays better.

—If the teller of a French bank has doubts as to the honesty of an unknown customer, he does not trust to his memory to recall the features of the person he suspects, but calls on science to protect the bank. He gives a private signal to the cashier, and that responsible officer, while the teller is in the act of making payment, brings the photographic camera (conveniently placed beside him, but invisible to the customer; to bear upon the unsuspecting party, and on leaving the bank he leaves a proof of his identity after him without in any degree being conscious of the fact. As this experiment has only been at work for a short time, it would be premature to pass a hasty judgment upon its merits.

—A curious case for the study of the geologist was unearthed Friday last in Indianapolis. W. W. Worthington, foreman of the work of improving the court-house yard, had occasion to break in pieces a huge slab of limestone from the quarries of Greensburg, Southern Indiana. The piece of stone was about fourteen inches thick, and in the heart of it was imbedded part of a huge sea crawfish lobster, the vertebrae and bones corresponding precisely to those of that well-known animal of the crustacean variety. The specimen obtained measured eighteen inches in length, and was evidently but two-thirds of the entire animal. It has been sent to the geological department of Purdue University.

—The National Museum is said to have been a great gainer by the New Orleans exhibitions, where it had a large representation. About 1,000 boxes were sent there as a part of the government's display; but over 2,000 boxes came back, the collections having been greatly augmented by gifts from foreign governments and from private sources. The museum staff have been busily arranging these during the summer, and all are now in place.

—Sportsmen should be careful not to eat of meat from animals which have been tortured by dogs during the death agony. Dr. Detmars, of the National Society of Microscopists, in examining samples of the meat, the eating of which had killed several persons in Momence, Ill., found changes which were clearly attributable to a frenzied condition of the animals from which it was taken. The doctor's opinions upon the subject were formed after careful microscopical examinations of hundreds of samples of meat from cattle slaughtered in Chicago while they were in a frenzied condition from fright.

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